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Appeal to the "Knights"

The Press, Cal., board of education must be somewhat lacking in respect and appreciation for the faithful subjects of Pope Benedict. At a recent meeting held for the purpose of electing teachers for the coming school year, they failed to elect four former teachers in the Fresno high school who claim to be Roman Catholics.

One of these, Mr. J. A. Schenck, immediately appealed from the board's decision to the Knights of Columbus of which he claims to be a member. He demanded from the board a reason for its failure to elect him.

"We have simply found someone else

to take your place," was the reply. "We are not discharging you. Your contract has expired, and we have someone else to occupy the position next year that you held last year."

Mr. Schenck's indignation overmatched his eloquence as he exclaimed: "I have secured information that this action is based on the fact that I am a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus. I will fight this to the finish. The Knights of Columbus will take this up with the courts and the papers, and have the question set forth if it costs a DOLLAR AN INCH."

The state educator without a job seems to be possessed of the idea that the Knights of Columbus exercise a sort of appellate jurisdiction over the Fresno board of education. Maybe they do, and maybe they don't. That necessarily depends on how many subjects of Pope Benedict are in the school board.

If there had been enough "children of the only true church" on that board it is likely that Schenck would have been re-elected without regard for other considerations. It seemed to be the sentiment of board members that Schenck's threats made him undesirable in themselves; and he was turned loose to begin the war he had declared.

Such displays of Romish arrogance are amusing or disgusting according to the way they are viewed; but they serve a wholesome purpose in revealing the spirit that animates place-seeking papists. His actions would indicate that Schenck thought he had a vested and inalienable right to the job, because he had held it.

It will be interesting to note whether the Knights of Columbus overrule the board of education, or whether Schenck has to carry his appeal up to Joseph Patrick Tumulty.

Timely Resolutions

Whereas, a powerful lobby, working in the interest of sectarian appropriations, has secured an agreement of the conference committee to amend the bill in conformity with the substance of a proposed amendment, to wit: whether there are sufficient government schools to educate the children on the several Indian reservations, therefore be it resolved by the twenty-seventh delegated conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as held at Saratoga, N. Y., this May 6, 1916, as follows, viz:

1. We respectfully request the congress of the United States to eradicate this root of bitterness from our religious and civil life by submitting a constitutional amendment prohibiting all sectional appropriations wherever our flag floats, whether made by national, state, or municipal governments.

2. We respectfully urge the senate and house of representatives to enact the twenty-seventh amendment to law so that all sectarian appropriations shall not be continued longer than one year under any pretext whatever.

An object lesson in the way Roman Catholics are loyal to their government is again afforded by the rebellion in Ireland.

A DEADLY BLOW TO THE FREE PRESS!

Provision of Section 7, of Postoffice Appropriation Act

Section Seven of the Postoffice Appropriation Act as passed by the House provided that the present lawful stipulation with regard to the shipment of magazines, periodicals and newspapers be removed and their manner of future shipment by freight or regular mail be placed at the discretion of the Postmaster General, and that the Postmaster General's order with regard to handling such magazines, periodicals and newspapers shall be final as well as discretionary in regard to routes laid out.

Resolutions of Protest Adopted by Periodical Publishers' Association

"Resolved, That members of the Periodical Publishers' Association of America hereby protest against the passage of section 7 of the postoffice appropriation bill, in view of the fact that the serious difficulties and delays now suffered under the so-called 'Blue Tag System' (limited freight shipment of press matter), which at

the present time is operative only in a limited section, and only applies to certain publications, would be vastly increased by the inclusion of the territory covered by it, and by the inclusion of additional classes of publications; and,

"Furthermore, That no public official of the postoffice department should be given such dis-

criminating power over private interests as will enable him to place one publication to such disadvantage with another as will be of incalculable injury to the publication against which such discrimination is made."

Copies of this resolution have been forwarded to President Wilson and members of congress.

One of the most deadly blows dealt against the legitimate freedom of the press is found in Section Seven of the Postoffice Appropriation Act which recently passed the House, the provisions of which are found above. This section, says the Chicago Examiner, "is declared by congressional experts to be one of the boldest attempts to muzzle the press of the country, ever brought forward in legislative history." It would place the power of a Russian bureaucrat in the hands of an appointive official, the postmaster-general, by which he could arbitrarily destroy any great paper which he or any interest that might control him, might desire destroyed.

Whether ROME'S HAND IS APPARENT OR HIDDEN in this high-handed attempt to enormously extend the arbitrary bureaucratic power of the postoffice department over the free press, it is safe to say her's is the master hand behind the blow here attempted against the most powerful bulwark of free democracy. For years the American Federation of Catholic Societies has been importuning the postoffice department to exercise arbitrary, bureaucratic and unconditional power over the patriotic press. The postmaster-generals have refused. Sen-

ator O'Gorman, the most faithful handy man of the pope, in the United States Senate has admitted in the Catholic Telegraph that he tried to get Postmaster-General Burleson to arbitrarily exclude certain papers from the mail before waiting for trial by jury. The Fitzgerald and Gallivan bills that have been so vigorously promoted by Knights of Columbus and the hierarchy would give this monarchical bureaucratic power, so dear to despots and the papacy, to the postmaster-general, thus substituting arbitrary monarchical bureaucracy for democratic trial by jury in alleged offenses by newspapers.

The present act would clothe the postmaster-general with arbitrary discretionary power that should not be given to any official, much less an appointive officer. It is attempted legislation as opposed to the genius of democracy as it is in harmony with the despotism attempted by the czar, emperor, kings and pope, in 1822, at the time of the signing of the Secret Treaty of Verona.

Leading newspapers and periodicals have been quick to see the absolutely subversive character of this contemplated blow to the legitimate freedom of the press, as the resolution adopted by the Publisher's As-

sociation as given above, clearly indicates. In the present attempt, the servants of privilege, reaction and despotism have adopted a favorite method for dealing this blow in a free press, in that they have slipped it in as a joker on an appropriation bill. "Protests," says the Chicago Examiner, "by the foremost publishers of the country and prominent educators are being made. A committee from the Periodical Publishers' Association of America, headed by Cyrus H. K. Curtis, of the Saturday Evening Post has waited upon the president in the interest of fair play. The president and members of congress have been told that approval of the bill with its joker will be a great blow to freedom of the press."

Note the fact, there is no appeal from the decision of the bureaucrat. A postmaster-general placed in office as a result of a deal with Rome, could easily destroy the patriotic press.

While beyond and above all this, the principle involved is one vital to fundamental democracy in its mighty struggle against the principle of monarchy. WIRE YOUR SENATORS TO KILL SECTION SEVEN OF THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION ACT. ACTION WITHOUT DELAY.

Kill This Press Gag!

Editorial from Washington Post, May 21, 1916.

The Senate should lose no time in defeating that provision of the postoffice appropriation bill which would enable any postmaster-general to stifle and destroy any newspaper or periodical by his arbitrary ruling. Under this provision, the postmaster-general may require that certain publications which for any reason may have aroused his ill will shall be distributed by freight, whereas other publications in precisely the same class, rivals and competitors of the first, may enjoy the rapid transit of the regular mails.

On its very face this is the power of life and death. No newspaper or magazine could long survive such a handicap if a postmaster-general imposed it, and, under the terms of the bill, there is no appeal from his decision. Such power for harm should not be intrusted to any man. The proposition has been described as the boldest attempt in the

history of the country to muzzle the free press of the United States. It is nothing less than that. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are such fundamental rights under the constitution that it is astonishing to find men willing to defeat one of those guarantees, even by indirection. It would give any party in power a political weapon with which to punish its enemies. It would paralyze public opinion in America.

This particular section of the postoffice appropriation bill must have been passed in the House and reported subsequently to the Senate only because the attention of members of the committee was not directed to the insidious character of the provision. The Senate committee evidently saw the wisdom of restricting the discretion of officials of the Postoffice Department along certain lines, for it recommended legislation with that in view. The section in question strikes more deeply at the liberties of the people than any condition that is sought

to be remedied in the pending bill. It should be killed promptly and for all time when it comes up in the Senate.

Later: The general opposition to this bill has become giant-like. It is therefore not surprising to find a Roman Catholic Senator introducing an amendment to strike out Section 7. This is in perfect keeping with Roman Catholic tactics since the Jesuits have become active in world politics.—Editor Menace.

Every cause had had its torments and traumas—persons who harbored the common interest for individual selfish gain. Do not be distressed by the few pretended Protestants who are eager to promote popery.

Mayor Mitchell and Romanism

If we remember correctly, the New York papers some time since, reported Mayor Mitchell as saying, when addressing a meeting of fellow Roman Catholics, that he had made a rule of consulting priests about public affairs since he had been elected to office, as he regarded them as having the deepest interest in public welfare, or words to this effect.

It would seem that he had omitted to consult with them in regard to the investigations of the Strong committee, or at least to follow their advice, UNLESS the present further expose of appalling conditions for which Roman Catholics are responsible, and which were revealed by the Strong committee are merely a part of a Jesuit ruse to secure for Mr. Mitchell the nomination to some prominent office, such as vice-president, or governor of New York, which might be secured because of his stand on the side of the honest committee that simply drew aside a corner of the curtain that hides Rome's so-called charitable institutions from public scrutiny, and which revealed the wrongs being perpetrated and for which the city of New York pays five million dollars a year.

If those who incline to this latter view are correct in their surmise, we will shortly see the next act in the drama. The immense amount of space given to Mitchell's arraignment of alleged corrupt practices by prominent priests in papers usually most subservient to Rome is peculiar, to say the least, if Rome has marked this political son for slaughter.

With the Booksmiths

In this department The Menace will from week to week give brief but clear-cut outlines of important books and pamphlets dealing with the irrepressible conflict between Rome and democracy.

Our purpose will be to indicate to our readers exactly what they may expect to find in each book or pamphlet noted, together with our own opinion as to the value of the different works.

"THE REAL MESSAGE," pp. 28, price 15c. Menace Publishing Co., Aurora, Mo.

Some months ago the Roman Catholic agencies for propaganda and dissemination of misinformation, commenced flooding the country with a characteristic Roman Catholic pamphlet entitled, "A Message to All Patriotic and Liberty-Loving American Citizens," the pamphlet pretended to be the product of private enterprise, published by one Robert G. Wolf. That it was a part of the Knights of Columbus and American Federation of Catholic Societies' systematic campaign to disorient Protestant America and discredit the true patriotism that is striving to preserve the fundamental democracy of our constitution and popular institutions from the insidious and determined attacks of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, was evidenced in many ways, one of which, was the systematic flooding of various communities with this pamphlet of misinformation, every Protestant family in some communities receiving copies, in other places all MENACE subscribers whose names had been mysteriously obtained by the agents of politico-religious Romanism were favored with this pamphlet. One division of the "message" was alleged quotations from Protestant clergymen, laudatory of Rome. Some of these quotations are from men who have later gone into the Roman Catholic church, and had delivered their eulogy either immediately before or after becoming Romanists; others were palpably misleading in character, one being a quotation from the Rev. Madison Peters, a distinguished Baptist clergyman, who is one of the strongest opponents of political Romanism in America. Dr. Peters, like other products of free schools and Protestant democracy, possesses something of the broad, judicial and fair mind which modern liberal democracy tends to confer on her children, and which is singularly absent in all ecclesiastical or other organizations, where allegiance to autocratic authority is placed above the exercise of reason. Dr. Peters, on one occasion, set forth some of the good things which have been present in Roman Catholic history, had he been writing of Buddhism, or criticizing Mohammedanism or Confucianism, he would have doubtless pointed out the good features in these great religions, before proceeding to dwell upon their less pleasing aspects. In the Roman Catholic pamphlet the good things said by Dr. Peters about Rome, are carefully picked out and placed before the reader, as representative of being the distinguished divine's estimate of Romanism, yet the man who compiled this pamphlet for the Roman Catholic hierarchy, must have known that he was deliberately misrepresenting the distinguished Baptist clergyman, by this garbled presentation. Indeed, the whole pamphlet is an admirable illustration of Rome's whole campaign for making America dominantly Roman Catholic. It is based on false assumptions and marked at every step by false pretenses. The last part of the pamphlet is also an excellent exhibition of Catholic vituperation and abuse.

In "The Real Message," which is just from THE MENACE press, the mask of false pretense has been stripped from this propagandist propaganda pamphlet in a way that will delight all thinking, liberty-loving and patriotic American citizens. It is a strong, thoughtful, and convincing exposure written in admirable spirits, and should be circulated by the hundreds of thousands of copies.

"THE PATRIOT'S MANUAL," prepared by the President of the Free Press Defense League, pp. 256, flexible red leather stamped in gold, printed on Bible paper, price \$1.50, address Menace Publishing Co., Aurora, Mo.

It is safe to say that this little volume contains a greater library of facts relating to the great fundamental issue between democracy and the papacy than any twelve volumes of the Anglo-Saxon language. The work was prepared in Boston, and Mr. Flower had at his command a number of scholars trained in research work who had access to the great Boston Public Library, and other reference libraries. The work has been prepared with a great deal of care and is accurate and authoritative.

It is divided into five principal divisions. The first containing a vivid

and compelling contrast of the two great systems of government, our free democracy and the papal theory of rule which is essentially monarchical. Part two contains extended quotations from the last three popes, condemning democracy, popular sovereignty, free speech, free press, free assembly, our popular non-sectarian schools, and divorce of church and state. Full references are given so that the reader can verify all quotations, while the running commentary accompanying them, reveals in a most convincing manner the deadly conflict between the principles of our free democracy and the so-called inflexible and irreformable utterances of the last three popes, dealing with those things which are the distinguishing glories of our liberal constitution and system of government. This division alone, makes the manual indispensable to thoughtful patriots who wish to be able to refute the false claims of Knights of Columbus and other servants of the pope who try to make it appear that there is no deadly, or mortal combat between democracy and the papacy. Part third deals with the historical background and contains a vast amount of vitally important historic information which has a very real bearing upon the present day struggle. Mr. Flower shows why it is necessary to recall the past, even though in doing so, he hurts the sensitive feelings of the Romanists who have a well founded dread of having the searchlight turned upon the historic past. He shows that the papacy holds today the same theory it held in the days of the Inquisition. One of the most important features of this division deals with the popes of Rome, containing historical data compiled from strictly authoritative sources, largely from Brankhouse's Encyclopedia. Here also are considered the sources of the principles of our free democracy in the Roman Catholic church and the double doctrine of the church of Rome. The Spanish Inquisition is treated at length, and there is a luminous sketch of the Jesuits, the Roman Index, and a historical characterization of the wholesale destruction of human life in the persecution of the Albigenses, the Waldenses, the Lollards, and here is also given a sketch of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, followed by a characterization of many of the great historic characters who were objects of Rome's hatred, the Vatican Council and an exact quotation of the dogma of papal infallibility adopted at that council in 1870, is also an interesting feature of this division.

Part four is devoted to the supreme crisis that confronts democracy. And here is noticed the campaign of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to make America dominantly Roman Catholic, and here is given the distinguishing features of the non-American campaign to substitute the papal for the democratic theory, such as censorship of the news, editorial and advertising in the secular press. The efforts to secure legislation that would abridge freedom of the press and freedom of religious discussion, and the sinister effort to substitute the monarchical papal bureaucratic system of autocratic supervision of the press in the place of the democratic system of trial by jury; and the nation-wide attempt to suppress freedom of speech and public assembly, by lawless or extra legal methods, including riot, mobocracy, murderous assaults and murder. Here is found a thrilling and almost incredible story of successive recent outrages which have marked the rise of political Romanism and its attempt to make our government dominantly Roman Catholic.

Part five contains statistical data of importance and a vast amount of other information that one constantly needs in intelligently considering the issue of Rome versus the Republic, but which, heretofore, has not been accessible to the general reader. Among the contents of this division are such subjects as the following: "The Roman Catholic Church and the Marriage Question, Including the Legislation of Pope Pius X known as 'No Tamers,'" "Facts About Mexico," "Relics, Badges and Medals," "A Glossary of Roman Catholic Terms," "The Cardinal's Oath," "The Popes Versus the Knights of Columbus," "Sketch of the Knights of Columbus," "How the Roman Catholic Hierarchy is Recruited in the United States," "Houses of Good Shepherd and Juvenile Delinquents," "Inspection of Convents," "Patriotic Societies and Organizations," "Patriotic Public Speakers and the Patriotic Press."

By being printed on the Bible paper and bound in flexible leather it has been possible to make a very convenient and compact volume that can be conveniently carried in the pocket for ready reference. We believe that all readers of THE MENACE who secure this volume will agree with us that it is by far the most practical, authoritative, and in every way, useful little library of vital facts relating to the great conflict to be found in our language.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING? ARE YOU DRIVING NAILS IN THE COFFIN OF LIBERTY? WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

JOHN L. BRANDT'S

"America or Rome" WILL TELL YOU

Are you ready? No man can shut his eyes and say it is no fault of mine when such truths as this book contains are so near at hand. This is the publication you have been waiting for! It deals with the momentous questions of the hour, treating the papacy in all its phases in an able, yet concise manner.

THE SUPREME EFFORT

Surpassing any former effort of his life work John L. Brandt has put such force into this work that you will not want to lay it down until you have read every one of its 512 pages. It treats both the religious and political side of Romanism—tells of incidents you have thought impossible in Free America.

CONTAINS 51 ILLUSTRATIONS

Cites authority for every assertion within its covers. Is not an attack on any individual. Deals with things as they are, is not a rally for imaginary wrongs but presents teachings of Catholicism and discusses them. Broad-minded Catholics and all patriots should read this book. IT WILL OPEN YOUR EYES! IT IS THE BOOK OF THE HOUR!

ORDER NOW "America or Rome" ORDER NOW \$1.50 Postpaid THE MENACE, + + AURORA, MO.

June 14--Flag Day--June 14

JUNE 14 IS FLAG DAY. There is no day in the calendar dearer to the hearts of American patriots than Flag Day. It is the day on which we are especially reminded of the early struggles of the thirteen original American colonies, and the birth of that liberty which we all enjoy and prize so highly to this good day.

Except for those who bear allegiance to a foreign potentate and seek to trample the Stars and Stripes in the dust and place in its stead the yellow ensign of the pope of Rome, the American people still feel for the old flag the lofty sentiments expressed by that grand old man, the late Justice Harlan, of the U. S. Supreme Court, when, in rendering his opinion in the famous Nebraska Flag Case, he said:

"To every true American the flag is the symbol of the nation's power, the emblem of freedom in its truest, best sense. It is not extravagant to say that to all lovers of the country it signifies government resting on the consent of the governed; liberty regulated by law; the protection of the weak against the strong; security against the exercise of arbitrary power; and absolute safety for free institutions against foreign aggression."

Every patriot, every man on the firing line and every lover of liberty and freedom will, on June 14, give the old flag a place of honor about his premises and place of business. Not only that but he will reflect upon the history of the grand old emblem and the principles for which it stands.

While thinking along this line it occurred to us that Flag Day would offer The Menace Army a great opportunity to give the circulation a big boost. By displaying the flag we show reverence for the emblem and the things it represents, but we are all aware of the fact that something more than reverence is needed at this time. What is needed now is real, earnest work!

You will remember that in last week's paper we took down the bars and gave you the privilege of sending single forty-week subscriptions for 25 cents. Would it not be a great thing if every reader of the paper would resolve now to send at least one subscription on Flag Day? Surely every reader of the paper has one friend whom he would like to have read The Menace!

We are going to ask the regular workers to send at least a club of four at the old rate, BUT WE ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN GETTING NEW WORKERS, and for that reason we are going to ask every reader who takes the paper because he likes it to send AT LEAST ONE SUBSCRIPTION.

If half the people who read these lines will act on this suggestion The Menace can defeat every papal candidate for office in the United States at the election in November!

You have often asked the question, "How can we defeat the Roman Catholic political machine?" The question was answered in Kansas City and told in Menace No. 264. It was answered in Portland, Oregon, and is told in this issue.

We have shown the way that it can be done. ARE YOU WILLING TO DO IT AFTER YOU HAVE BEEN SHOWN—THAT'S THE QUESTION?

If you are, join The Menace Army—the only body of men and women in the nation who have the solution of the problem and the courage to put it into effect. Join them on Flag Day by giving this little paper the biggest circulation boost it has ever had, for it is the only known and acknowledged antidote for papal poison.

The Roman Hierarchy has already admitted that this little paper is the only thing that stands in the way of Rome's plan to make America Catholic. It has already driven corrupt reactionaries out of the temple of government and installed honest progressives in their stead. If properly supported, it will overthrow corrupt men and institutions still more strongly entrenched; it will free the people and the government; it will free the school and the church; it will introduce light where now is darkness; it will establish liberty where now tyranny rules.

God said, "let there be light!" And there will be light if every man who loves light will do his duty—on Flag Day and EVERY OTHER DAY!

Protestant Assaulted at Monastery

By GILBERT O. NATIONS.

Vice-President Free Press Defense League, 22 Piles Building, 25 B Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

YOUNG electrician named James P. Robertson was recently a victim to two murderous assaults at the Roman Catholic Monastery in the District of Columbia. Robertson is a Protestant, and his exceptional skill in electric work enabled him to secure employment at the monastery.

Early in February Mr. Robertson, who has been employed at the monastery as an electrician for about a year, was doing some special work on electric wires in the place. He hung a sign on the switchboard to the effect that he was working on the wires, and that the switch must not be moved. While he was so engaged he was suddenly blinded by an electric flash. It was later discovered, according to the police, that some one had moved the switch. Mr. Robertson was taken to the hospital where he remained for four weeks, during which time it was feared he would lose his eyesight. The sight of his left eye gradually has become better, while that of his right eye is still somewhat impaired.

About the time Robertson's eyesight and condition had improved sufficiently to enable him to resume work, he received from an unknown source a black-hand note written on a large sheet of paper on which a blackhand was drawn. The note threatened him with personal

violence if he returned to work at the monastery and admonished him to "Look Out For Yourself."

In disregard to the defiant threat in the blackhand note Mr. Robertson did return to his work at the monastery. Upon entering his office about 7:30 o'clock in the morning he was struck on the head by a heavy iron pipe without warning and felled to the floor, where he lay profusely.

An investigation, according to the detectives, disclosed that a heavy iron pipe had been placed over the door of Mr. Robertson's office, which was attached by a string so that when the door opened it would cause the pipe to fall upon the person entering the door.

An hour or more after receiving the blow he was found in a pool of blood and was removed by friends to the hospital where he remained unconscious some hours.

Inspector Grant, chief of detectives, was notified of the matter. The black-hand note was turned over to him, and detectives Harry Warren and Patrick O'Brien, the latter said to be a Roman Catholic and Knight of Columbus, were assigned to investigate the case. The police detectives were unable to find anyone at the monastery able and willing to say who had arranged the deadlock, and prospects are that this dastardly attempt to murder a Protestant while alone in the line of his duty at the Roman Catholic monastery will go unpunished.